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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

Export outlook for apples and pears 1/

Summary

There has been a general decline in world crop prospects since the last report was issued a month ago. It seems doubtful whether the world apple supplies will be as large as last year, despite the larger North American crop. Pears continue to promise only a moderate harvest. Of more importance probably than the size of the crop are the reports that quality will be rather poor, especially in Europe.

Good apple crops are expected in the United States, Canada and Norway; average or slightly above average crops in Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and North Ireland; fair to fairly good apple crops in France, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria; and poor to fair crops in Italy, Portugal, England and Scotland.

Pears are grown in commercial quantities in fewer countries than apples. Of the important countries only the Netherlands expects a good crop. Fairly good crops are expected in the United States, Belgium and Italy and fair to poor crops in England, France and Austria.

The market prospects for imports of American apples and pears in Europe, under normal conditions, would now appear fairly good for 1935-36 as far as the continental European markets are concerned. Because of the numerous import restrictions however, it is impossible to estimate the extent to which the increased potential demand will be reflected in actual takings of American apples and pears.

The potential demand in Europe for American fruit has been increased at least as much by deterioration in quality this year as by decreased quantities. The spring and summer weather has been very unfavorable for fruit. Trees blossomed during frosts and cool weather, followed by a long period when rains were excessive. During most of July hot dry weather prevailed. Hail damage has been reported to have been rather extensive in the important fruit sections of the Netherlands and around Lake Constance in Switzerland and Germany. Prospects in most countries have declined as the season has progressed.

1/ Prepared by A.C. Edwards from the Fruit Notes of the Imperial Economic Committee, U.S. Department of Commerce figures, and information from the foreign offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service, especially in case of the latter, a report from Gordon P. Boals, Assistant Agricultural Attache at Berlin.

Under American standards one-half to three-fourths of the fruit produced in Europe this season would probably be considered culls. In Europe, however, such fruit will be practically all utilized, but perhaps may not have as good keeping quality as usual. If such is the case the import season for American fruit should be advanced somewhat.

The success of the 1935-36 apple and pear export season will depend upon the size of competitive supplies, business conditions and trade barriers. Of the three the latter is by far the most important.

The table on page 12 gives a resume of crop conditions in the most important producing countries together with an indication of business conditions.

Exporting countries

United States

The commercial apple crop or that part of the total production used as fresh fruit, was estimated, as of August 1, at 98,900,000 bushels. Although this is the largest crop since 1931 it is only slightly above the average of the past 14 years. The increase in the size of the apple crop this season is explained by the larger yields in the eastern or basket states. These include States east of the Rockies. Production in the basket states is estimated at 60,200,000 against 37,300,000 bushels last season. The estimate for the boxed apple states (west of Rockies) is 38,700,000 against 36,200,000 bushels in 1934.

The export surplus of apples from the 1935 crop in this country probably will be around 16 - 20,000,000 bushels, about half of which will be basket, or barreled apples, and half boxed apples. The export surplus is composed largely of small- and medium-sized apples and special varieties grown largely in the surplus producing sections of the country such as the Pacific Coast States and the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. In years of large crops, such as the present, a considerable quantity of New York and New England fruit usually goes into export. In some respects the 1935-36 season will be a test year. The apple industry will have a sufficient export surplus to determine the present strength of the export markets as compared to predepression years. Prior to the depression export markets would have taken all of the surplus. Under present conditions exports will probably be considerably larger than in 1934-35 but will probably fall considerably below the total supplies available for export.

The 1935-36 export season has gotten off to a good start, judging by prices prevailing on the British markets. Although supplies received from the United States during July and early August were about the same as last year (around 40,000 bushels) during the same period, prices have been higher. This situation is chiefly explained by a shortage of competing fruits in the United Kingdom. The Australasian season wound up in fairly successful fashion. Conclusions as to the success of the remainder of the export season, however, can hardly be drawn from the results of the first few weeks.

Apple exports during the 1934-35 season amounted to around 8,100,000 bushels of which 5,700,000 were from the boxed states and 2,400,000 from the basket states. This total was the smallest apple export in the last 11 years. Although expected to be less than usual because of the small United States apple crop and large competing crops, exports dropped several million bushels below expectations largely due to the drastic curtailment of fruit imports by Germany and the decline in the takings by the Netherlands. Ordinarily a considerable quantity of fruit is reexported from the Netherlands to Germany, which trade was lost last season.

The August 1 estimate put the United States pear crop at 21,212,000 bushels or over 2,000,000 bushels below last season. If a normal quantity of pears is used for canning and drying, the amount available for fresh consumption will be substantially below average. Early and midseason pears sold in the fresh state, in particular, should benefit from any shortage. Late pears are expected to be fairly plentiful.

Total exports of pears during the 1934-35 season were around 2,000,000 bushels of 50 pounds, or a little below the average export expected from a crop of 23,500,000 bushels. Despite the smaller crop this year exports during the 1935-36 season may be as large as they were in 1934-35.

Canada

A commercial apple crop of 12,100,000 bushels was estimated for Canada in July. This figure is slightly larger than the crop of 1934 but below the bumper crop of 1933. The crop in eastern Canada, where apples are mainly packed in barrels, will be around 7,200,000 bushels and the British Columbia boxed apple crop, 4,900,000 bushels. The increase in the Canadian apple crop this season is mainly accounted for by a larger production in Ontario.

The surplus available for export from Canada should be around 6,000,000 bushels, or slightly larger than the 5,700,000 bushels exported last season. Most of the exports will probably go to the United Kingdom where Canadian fruit enters duty-free. Consequently somewhat more competition from Canadian apples may be expected in that market.

Although Canada is the chief competitor of the United States as an apple exporter she is also a customer of the United States. It is expected that Canada will import somewhat more apples in the 1935-36 season than last year. Exports of American apples to Canada in 1934-35 totalled 99,000 bushels.

Canada was the third best market for American pears in 1934-35 taking 241,000 bushels against 181,000 bushels in 1933-34. The 1935 pear crop in Canada is placed at 319,000 bushels, or slightly less than average. Only small quantities of pears are exported from Canada.

The present duty on apples in Canada works out at around 90¢ and the pear duty at \$1.10 a bushel. The following table gives apple, pear and peach production figures for Canada.

CANADA: Production of tree fruits average 1928-1932,
annual 1933 to 1935

Fruit and Province	Average 1928-1932	1933	1934	1935 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Apples</u> -				
Nova Scotia	3,780	7,414	5,400	5,400
Ontario	2,382	3,207	962	1,278
Quebec	528	918	363	450
New Brunswick	102	195	90	135
British Columbia	4,128	4,648	4,857	4,872
Total	10,920	16,382	11,672	12,135
<u>Pears</u> -				
Ontario	214	297	202	161
British Columbia	144	161	137	151
Nova Scotia	5	12	5	7
Total	363	470	344	319
<u>Peaches</u> -				
Ontario	686	750	337	675
British Columbia	64	52	70	37
Total	750	802	407	712

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.

1/ July 23 estimate.

European exporting countries

A number of European countries are surplus producers of apples and pears, particularly the former, and consequently furnish little outlet for American fruit. Chief among such countries are Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Surplus producers of lesser importance are Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. On the whole fruit crops in these countries will be considerably smaller than last year.

Switzerland

Though earlier in the season the crop in Switzerland appeared very favorable, considerable deterioration has occurred during recent weeks, and only an average crop is indicated at the present time. Condition figures and semi-official estimates place apples and pears about one third below last year's very good crop of these fruits. The crop in the Berne district is below average, while the Swiss Lake Constance region may still be considered fairly good. Both sections are important producers. A severe storm struck this latter region around the 20th of July and in certain local districts prospects were greatly reduced. In some sections a large number

of the trees were uprooted or had large branches broken off. Many apples, of course, were blown off and others were damaged by hail which came with the wind in a few districts. The present feeling of some important fruitmen in Switzerland is that when the crop is harvested the outturn will probably be still more disappointing than now appears evident. It must be remembered, however, that a large percentage (about half of the apples and three fourths of the pears) in the Swiss Lake Constance area are not for table or eating use, but for making apple and pear juice for drinks. Thus, when considered from the standpoint of competition for eating apples and pears, it may be said that prospects in Switzerland are even less favorable as compared with last year than indicated above.

Italy

A very small apple crop, especially early apples, is in prospect in the Italian Tyrol. The pear crop, however, is considered fair and possibly average. In percentages, the apple crop is said to be only 15 to 20 percent of a full crop. Sales of Gravensteins have already been made at prices about three times those of last year. The supply is so small that there has been a considerable scramble among dealers to obtain them and many cars have been re-sold at considerable profit.

Austria

Below average crops of apples and pears are in prospect for most districts of Austria, especially in Styria, the most important exporting region. In general, conditions are less favorable for pears than for apples. Though the set of fruit was generally good, a considerable fall of apples and pears has occurred during the past month. Cider fruit, however, appears to be available in good quantities. In some districts in east and west Styria hail storms have caused very much damage.

Czechoslovakia

Though apples and pears showed a satisfactory blossom, prospects have deteriorated in many districts on account of unfavorable weather and considerable insect infestation. The condition, however, varies considerably from district to district. In some sections a very good apple and pear crop is expected and, in other regions, very small crops. The official Czechoslovakian crop report for July, however, indicates that this year's apple, pear and plum crops will be smaller than in normal years. A drought has been particularly evident in western Czechoslovakia including most of the important Elbe river district.

Other countries

Fairly good apple and pear crops are expected in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. Exports of melons, plums and apples are now going forward from these countries to consuming markets. Large quantities of such fruits are moving from Hungary to Austria, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Importing countries

United Kingdom

Small tree crops are forecasted for England and Wales. Apples will probably not be more than half a crop and pears one third of a crop. Early cooking apples will be a larger crop than late ones such as the long-keeping and important Bramley's Seedling variety. Worcester Pearmain have the best prospects of the dessert apples and the output may not be more than a third below the good outturn of last season. Cox's Orange Pippin the favorite dessert apple, has poor prospects. Cider apples also are expected to be far below the heavy yields of 1934.

On an unweighted index basis, where 100 equals an excellent crop, prospects for England and Wales are roughly as follows: Early cooking varieties 38 against 71 at this time last year; Bramley's Seedling 22 compared with 74; Worcester Pearmain 45 contrasted with 70; Cox's Orange Pippin 17 against 72 at this time last year. The index figure for cider apples is 25 compared with 72 at this time in 1934.

Pears will also be a small crop. Conference variety has an average condition figure of 23 against 69 last year, Fertility 29 compared with 67 and other pear varieties 23 against 62 at this time last year. Plums, berries and cherries for the most part are expected to yield much less than in 1934.

Scotland is not an important producer of tree fruits but berries are grown in considerable quantity. Heat and moisture came too late in June to cause any appreciable improvement in prospects for fruit. Apples, plums and pears are expected to be light crops. A fairly good strawberry crop is expected but raspberries, currants and gooseberries are also expected to be light crops.

The apple crop in Northern Ireland is not as promising as last year but nevertheless average yields are expected. Bramley's Seedling, the most important apple variety grown in Northern Ireland, is a good average crop, and the Grenadier variety is expected to give fairly satisfactory results. Other cooking varieties are reported to be in fair condition. Dessert apple prospects are good. Pears and cherries promise fairly satisfactory crops, with plums only fair. Northern Ireland produces only small quantities of fruit.

Demand conditions in the United Kingdom are considered to be better than at this time last year. Stronger purchasing power is reflected in the firm demand for Australian apples and pears that has prevailed during the summer. The import duty in the United Kingdom works out at about 43¢ a bushel on apples and pears.

Fruit imports must pass sanitary inspection. From July 7 to November 15 only apples of the two highest grade from the United States are permitted entry.

Exports of apples and pears from the United States to the United Kingdom during the 1934-35 season were light, partly due to the large British crops and partly to the small United States production. Apple exports to that country amounted to 3,400,000 bushels, or 42 percent of the total exports; and pear exports to 1,061,000 bushels, or a little over half of the total pear exports. It seems reasonable to assume that the United Kingdom will take substantially larger quantities of apples and probably somewhat more pears than during the 1934-35 season.

France

Only fair apple and pear crops are expected in France. The fruit crops in the district north of the Loire River and also the apple crop in Brittany were injured by frosts and rains. Pears in Normandy appear to be a fairly good crop but dessert apples have had a heavy drop due to hot, dry weather. The important Rhone Valley pear crop is below average. Exports of cider apples from Brittany and Normandy to England are expected to be satisfactory. Scattered reports from other sections have not been promising.

With rather small domestic crops in sight France would be expected to provide a better outlet for American apples and pears during the 1935-36 season than last year. On the other hand the fairly large apple and pear crops in prospect for Switzerland and other nearby countries will probably offer considerable competition to American fruit, at least early in the season. Crop prospects in these countries have had a tendency to decline as the season has progressed.

The success of the apple and pear exporting season with France and to a certain degree the success of the entire exporting season will depend upon the license taxes imposed and the amount of fruit that France will permit to enter. Business conditions in France are poorer than at this time last year.

France was the second best market for both apples and pears during the 1934-35 season. Apple exports from the United States to France amounted to 1,043,000 bushels and pear exports to 297,000 bushels.

French import requirements are severe. Import charges work out at about \$1.00 per bushel on apples and \$1.50 on pears. In addition the trade is controlled by quotas and the fruit must meet a stringent sanitary inspection.

Germany

An average crop of apples and pears is still expected for Germany as a whole, but both the quantity and quality appear to be below that harvested a year ago. For the Hamburg area and other parts of northern Germany prospects appear fairly favorable, with less deterioration in evidence than in the western and southern districts. In the Frankfurt area,

only about one half a crop of apples and one fourth of a crop of pears is expected which prospect is much below a year ago. In the Heidelberg-Mannheim-Stuttgart region, prospects are somewhat better than around Frankfurt but only a moderate crop, somewhat below last year, is expected. Wurttemberg and Baden have fairly good prospects. For the German Lake Constance region, an average crop is expected from present indications, though the total harvest is expected to be well under last year's almost full crop in this area. Bavaria, especially lower Bavaria, has been experiencing another drought and prospects for fruit in that region have deteriorated and may be considered definitely less favorable than a year ago.

Business conditions in Germany are poorer than at this time last year. In addition fruit imports are expected to be more rigidly controlled even than during the 1934-35 season when imports of American apples and pears were drastically reduced. It is reported that no exchange will be made available for fruit purchases until at least December 1 and even after that date the quantity may be very small. It is possible that barter arrangements may be effected by importers which will permit some additional shipments of American apples and pears to enter in exchange for German goods.

In addition to stringent exchange regulations, Germany maintains a duty of about 42¢ per bushel on apples and 50¢ a bushel on pears. Apple and pear imports are also subjected to strict sanitary inspection.

The United States exported about 609,000 bushels of apples to Germany in the 1934-35 season compared with 3,216,000 in 1933-34 and 2,948,000 bushels in 1932-33. This partial closing of the German market to American fruits was largely responsible for the disappointingly small export of apples from the United States in 1934-35. Germany has never been an important outlet for pears, but the United States exports to that country in 1934-35 dropped to only a tenth of what they were in the preceding season. Pear exports to Germany amounted to 5,400 bushels compared with 59,100 bushels in 1933-34 and 93,700 in 1932-33.

Belgium and the Netherlands

Fairly good-sized apple and pear crops are expected in the Netherlands and Belgium. Apples will probably make a larger crop than pears. Both of these countries are important exporters of apples and pears, especially in years of good crops, as well as being important markets for American apples and pears. Early apples appear for the most part to be a better crop than later apples, which is more favorable to American imports than if the reverse were the case.

The pear crop in some districts of the Netherlands has been reduced both in quantity and quality. In one of the large orchards in the Zeeland district, which last year supplied most of the No. 1 grade of apples and pears in that important fruit-growing section, much hail damage has occurred. Less quality fruit will be available there this year. The Netherlands is one of the few countries on the Continent which produces fruit in large

commercial orchards such as those in this country. Consequently a reduction in the supply of quality fruit will have some bearing on the demand for American apples and pears, not only in the Netherlands but in nearby countries.

The unfavorable weather during May seriously damaged soft fruit crops in Belgium, but pears and apples were not badly injured. Some pear varieties, such as Cerise and Legipont, have failed to make satisfactory crops. On the whole the apple and pear crop prospects can be said to be fairly good in Belgium.

There has been little change in business conditions in the Netherlands but conditions are better in Belgium than at this time last year. Of the two markets the outlook in Belgium is the best since import duties are much lower than in Holland. Reexports of American fruit from the two countries will be small again this season due to the stringent trade regulations in such countries as Germany, Austria and Poland to which much of the reexported fruit formerly went.

The United States exported 656,000 bushels of apples and 64,400 bushels of pears to the Netherlands during the 1934-35 season. In both cases these figures represent a substantial decline below the previous year. The decline is mostly explained by high duties and loss of the reexport business with Germany. Import duties and taxes amount to about 80¢ a bushel on apples and pears. Imports must pass sanitary inspection.

With a larger apple and pear crop in sight this season it is doubtful if the Netherlands will import American fruit very heavily this season. However, if the domestic crop clears up early in the season, imports may be larger than the extremely small movement of 1934-35.

Apples and pears exported from the United States to Belgium amounted to around 682,500 and 1,300 bushels respectively in the 1934-35 season. Apples showed a moderate decline over the previous year. Pear exports to Belgium have never been large due to the high duty which prevailed and the large domestic production. The import duty on apples amounts to around 20¢ a bushel and the pear duty to 66¢ a bushel. The pear duty was reduced 50 percent under the terms of the trade agreement reached with the United States in 1935.

Although apple exports to Belgium may not be much larger in the 1935-36 season there is every reason to believe that Belgium will offer a better market for American pears.

Scandinavian Countries

Fairly good apple and pear crops are expected in the Scandinavian countries. Although production is not large enough to supply the requirements of the domestic markets of these countries, a large crop of fruit affects imports by shortening the importing season. If the crops in these countries turn out to be satisfactory then imports are not liable to start in volume until December. Business conditions in these countries are better than at this time last year.

Sweden is an important market for American apples and pears. Last season the United States exported 364,000 bushels of apples and 95,000 bushels of pears to Sweden. Exports to Sweden were larger than in the previous year; the pear movement being the largest on record.

Despite the larger crop expected in Sweden takings of United States apples and pears may be larger in 1935-36 than last year. This statement is based on the assumption that the lowering of the seasonal duty on apples a month earlier and the seasonal duty on pears two months earlier, arranged under the trade agreement with the United States, will result in larger imports. The import duties on apples and pears are about 51¢ or \$1.02 a bushel, depending on the season. The lower rate will go in effect this year on December 1 for pears and January 1 for apples.

Apples sent to Norway last season amounted to around 99,000 bushels and pears to 8,800 bushels, or in case of pears, twice the quantity exported in the 1933-34 season. Exports to Denmark fell off drastically in 1934-35, amounting to only 48,000 bushels of apples and 8,000 bushels of pears or about one quarter of the previous season's trade. Imports into both countries during 1935-36 will depend upon the amount of exchange that is made available. Imports could easily be larger than they were in 1934-35.

Import duties in Denmark are modest, amounting to about 23¢ a bushel on both apples and pears. Trade is rigidly controlled by exchange regulations. Norway has extremely high duties on apples and pears. The charges are about \$3.60 a bushel from August to January inclusive and \$1.80 for the balance of the season.

Finland has small fruit crops, insufficient for home requirements. Exports from the United States in 1934-35 to Finland amounted to 57,000 bushels of apples and 2,400 bushels of pears. With somewhat better business conditions prevailing at present than at this time last year these figures may be exceeded in 1935-36. Duties in Finland on apples are high, ranging from about \$1.50 to \$3.00 a bushel, depending on the season. Charges on pears are about 50¢ a bushel throughout the year.

Other countries

Countries outside of Europe took a little over 12 percent of the United States exports of apples and about 23 percent of the pear exports in 1934-35. About 1,013,000 bushels of apples and 454,000 bushels of pears were involved in this trade. The most important country in this group is Canada, which has already been discussed elsewhere in this report. Of the other countries Argentina and Brazil are the most important, then the Philippines, Palestine and Egypt in that order. Small quantities of boxed apples and pears are exported to a great many other countries.

Drought in Argentina is the chief threat to the improving business conditions in that country. Should field crops be seriously injured, purchasing power will be lowered, but at the present time purchasing power is considerably better than at this time last year. The apple and pear duty amounts to around \$1.06 a bushel. In addition there are rather strict sanitary regulations.

Around 106,000 bushels of apples and 16,000 bushels of pears were exported to Argentina from the United States in 1934-35. Indications are that this market may take more American fruit in the coming season.

In general with other coffee-producing countries Brazil has lower consumer purchasing power, at least for imports, than at this time last year. Around 117,000 bushels of apples and 73,000 bushels of pears were exported from the United States to Brazil in 1934-35, or somewhat more than in the previous season. There is no duty on apples and pears in Brazil.

It is interesting to note that the apple and pear exports to Cuba approximately doubled during the year. Exports to Cuba amounted to 61,700 bushels of apples and 17,600 bushels of pears. The increase in the trade can be largely ascribed to the trade agreement between Cuba and the United States which was completed in 1934. The duty on apples and pears of about 27¢ a bushel was not reduced but the increase in purchasing power in Cuba which developed as a result of the Agreement made it possible for Cubans to buy more fruit.

There was a gratifying increase in the apple and pear exports to Palestine and Egypt during the 1934-35 season. About 85,000 bushels of apples and 30,300 bushels of pears were exported to Palestine. The exports to Egypt amounted to 58,200 bushels of apples and 31,800 bushels of pears. There is no reason to believe that exports to these countries will be smaller in 1935-36.

China, British Malaya, and other silver standard countries may take less fruit in 1935-36 than last season due to lower purchasing power.

Deciduous Fruit Crop Prospects and Business Conditions in the
Principal Fruit Importing and Exporting Countries of
the World

Country	Crop Prospects			Demand conditions compared with 1934
	Apples	Pears	Other fruits	
<u>Importing</u>				
<u>countries:</u>				
England ...	:1/ Poor to fair:	Poor	:2/ Poor	: Better
Scotland ..	: Bad	: Bad	: Poor	: Better
Northern Ireland:	Average	: Fair	: Fair	: Better
Germany	:3/ Average	:3/ Moderate	:2/ Fair	:4/ Poorer
France	:3/ Fair	:1/ Below aver.	:2/ Fair	:5/ Poorer
Sweden	: Average	: Good	: -	:6/ Better
Norway	: Good	: Good	: Good	:6/ Better
Denmark	: Fairly good	: Good	: Poor	:4/ Better
Poland	: Fair	: Poor	: Fair	:4/ Better
Brazil	: -	: -	: -	: Poorer
Argentina ...	: -	: -	: -	: Better
Mexico	: -	: -	: -	: Better
Cuba	: -	: -	: -	: Better
<u>Importing and</u>				
<u>exporting coun-</u>				
<u>tries:</u>				
Netherlands ..	:1/ Average	:1/ Good	:2/ Very fair	:7/ Little change
Belgium	:3/ Below aver.	:1/ Fairly good	:3/ Fair	:6/ Better
<u>Exporting</u>				
<u>countries:</u>				
United States	:8/ Good	:8/ About aver.	:9/ Fairly good	: Better
Canada	:1/ Good	:10/ Fairly good:	Good	:7/ Better
Italy	:1/ Poor	:1/ " "	:2/ Fair	:11/ Poorer
Austria	:1/ Fair	: Fair	: Fair	:4/12/ Little change
Switzerland..	:1/ Average	:3/ Fairly good:	Fairly good	:12/ -
Czechoslovakia:	Fairly good	: Fair	: Fair	:12/ -
Yugoslavia ..	: " "	: Average	:13/ Fairly good	:12/ -
Rumania	: Fair	: Fair	:13/ Poor	:12/ -
Hungary	: Fairly good	: Fair	: Fair	:12/ -
Bulgaria	: Fairly good	: Fairly good	: Fairly good	:12/ -
Portugal	: Fair	: -	: Fair	: -

- 1/ Important crop; includes fairly large production of table fruit.
- 2/ Important crop; not directly competitive American apples and pears.
- 3/ Important crop but mostly cooking and cider fruit.
- 4/ Imports rigidly controlled by various import restrictions.
- 5/ Imports controlled by quotas.
- 6/ Imports restricted; but not so severely as to completely offset improvements in business conditions.
- 7/ Imports controlled by licenses.
- 8/ Chief source of world export surplus.
- 9/ Smaller citrus crops but larger prune and raisin production indicated.
- 10/ An increasing but not large export surplus.
- 11/ Fresh fruits from United States barred by quarantine.
- 12/ Not an important outlet for American apples and pears.
- 13/ Important export surplus of both fresh and dried prunes.

